2:Scott G-5 (1870's-1909)1910 AP1 Burma
Burmese AP4

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animals generally when a journey is being made for any distance. At night the carts are arranged in a laager with the high backs outwards, and all inside, including even the pariah dogs, are safe from wild animals. The waggoners used to glory in the strident sound of their wheels, which often can be heard miles off in the forest. A wheel with a creak of particular volume and power of penetration is highly prized, and an experienced driver can tell whom he is going to meet or overtake by the groanings of the axles and the key in which they are pitched. Every bullock in addition carries a square metal bell tied under his throat.

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In the yard round about the house there is very often a little garden fenced off in a rough kind of way, but no particular care is taken to keep it neat and free from weeds—no easy matter even for an active gardener in Burma. The favourite plant is always the Bôddha Tharanat (*Canna Indica*, or Indian shot), so named from its seeds, which are used for the beads of the rosary. The flowers are red, or sometimes white. The fable relates that it sprang from the Buddha's blood. His impious and evil-minded brother-in-law and cousin Dewadat, enraged that he was not allowed to have a separate assembly of his own, went to the top of a hill and rolled down a huge stone, intending to destroy the most excellent payā. But the boulder burst into a thousand pieces, and only one little bit bruised Shin Gautama's toe, and drew a few drops of blood, whence sprang the sacred flower. The renowned physician Zewaka healed the great teacher's wound in a single day, and almost immediately afterwards the earth opened and swallowed up the sacrilegious Dewadat. The plants and flowers usually stand demurely in a single row, or perhaps in three or four, like a patch of peas. The *Datura tatula* is almost always found, and among the other mingled vegetables and medicinal plants the *Celosia cristata*, in both its yellow and purple varieties, is a special favourite. But the Burman can scarcely vaunt his success as a flower gardener.

There are always a few domestic animals and pets about the premises. Every family has its dog, which trots about the establishment and makes a terrible to-do whenever a white man appears. The pariahs are magnificent watch-

25: Ferrars E-5 (ca. 1890) 1901 AP1 Burma
Burmese AP4

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168. VILLAGE CAUSEWAY IN THE TIDAL REGION.

[487] roads except in a few riverain localities and tidal regions, where embanked roads [245] and brick causeways are necessary. Trees are planted in front of the houses—cocoanut and betel palms, giant bamboo, the evergreens, tamarind, mango, and jack, for their fruit and shade: *gangaw*, *sagá*, and *padauk* for their shade and scented flowers: *mèzali*, *zi*, and several *ficus* species. The screw-pine and various ornamental shrubs are cultivated—*tarôssaga* (*frangipani*, No. 92), *sènnaya*, gardenias, and roses. *Palma Christi* (castor-oil plant) is common for hedges. [177] Plants cultivated by Europeans in the tropics—crotons, begonias, caladiums, ● 247 balsams—are spreading everywhere. Pot-gardening is becoming a feature of the villages and even of the raft-houses and boats.

231 Well received as the stranger is by the people of the village, he has to brave the displeasure of the village curs. The dogs are the scavengers of the [136] settlements, together with the crows and the myriads of ants. The termites ("white ants") account for the dry vegetable refuse, but they also invade the dwellings and destroy dry wood, mats, and thatch. Cats attach themselves to houses in the same way as dogs. A peculiarity of the domestic cat of Burma is

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169. VILLAGE RIVER-FRONT.

25: Ferrars E-5 (ca. 1890) 1901 APl Burma
Burmese AP4

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101. SWING SET (YADWIN)

jack and several other fruits are roasted and eaten. Vegetables are regularly cultivated in the vicinity of large towns. In the villages very little trouble is taken with them. A bush or so of capsicum and a few plants of brinjal or tomato are set; pumpkins and gourds are trained over the roof or on arbours in front (Nos. 126, 414). The market vegetables are onions and garlic, many kinds of beans, fresh and dried, various tubers, yams, "sweet-potato," pumpkins, marrows, gourds, brinjals and tomatoes, *chimbàung*, *kyeppàung* and *kyemmauk*. Green maize is used as a vegetable. The cultivation of maize would admit of great extension in the *kwin* if there were a market for the grain. Green shoots culled from all sorts of wild herbs and trees are brought to market. The most substantial of these are bamboo shoots; they turn red by boiling as shellfish do. Black pepper and cardamom occur wild in Burma and are also cultivated, but not extensively. Turmeric and ginger are cultivated, as well as anise, caraway and coriander. Cinnamon and cloves are imported. Nutmeg is native to the evergreen forests of the south. European vegetables, raised by Chinese gardeners, are offered for sale in the markets of large towns. Potatoes are imported from India and have been grown with success in the Shan and Taung-ngu hills. European flowers have spread everywhere. Cut flowers are sold in the markets for toilet use. The rose has been cultivated in Burma for ages and is the flower most prized. No grafting is practised nor are any of the garden varieties known. The real floral wealth of Burma — its orchids (*thikkwabàn*) — the people are only beginning to discover owing to the interest taken in them by strangers.

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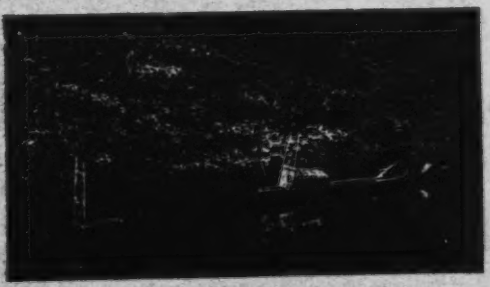

102. FISH-TRAP (HMYOK)